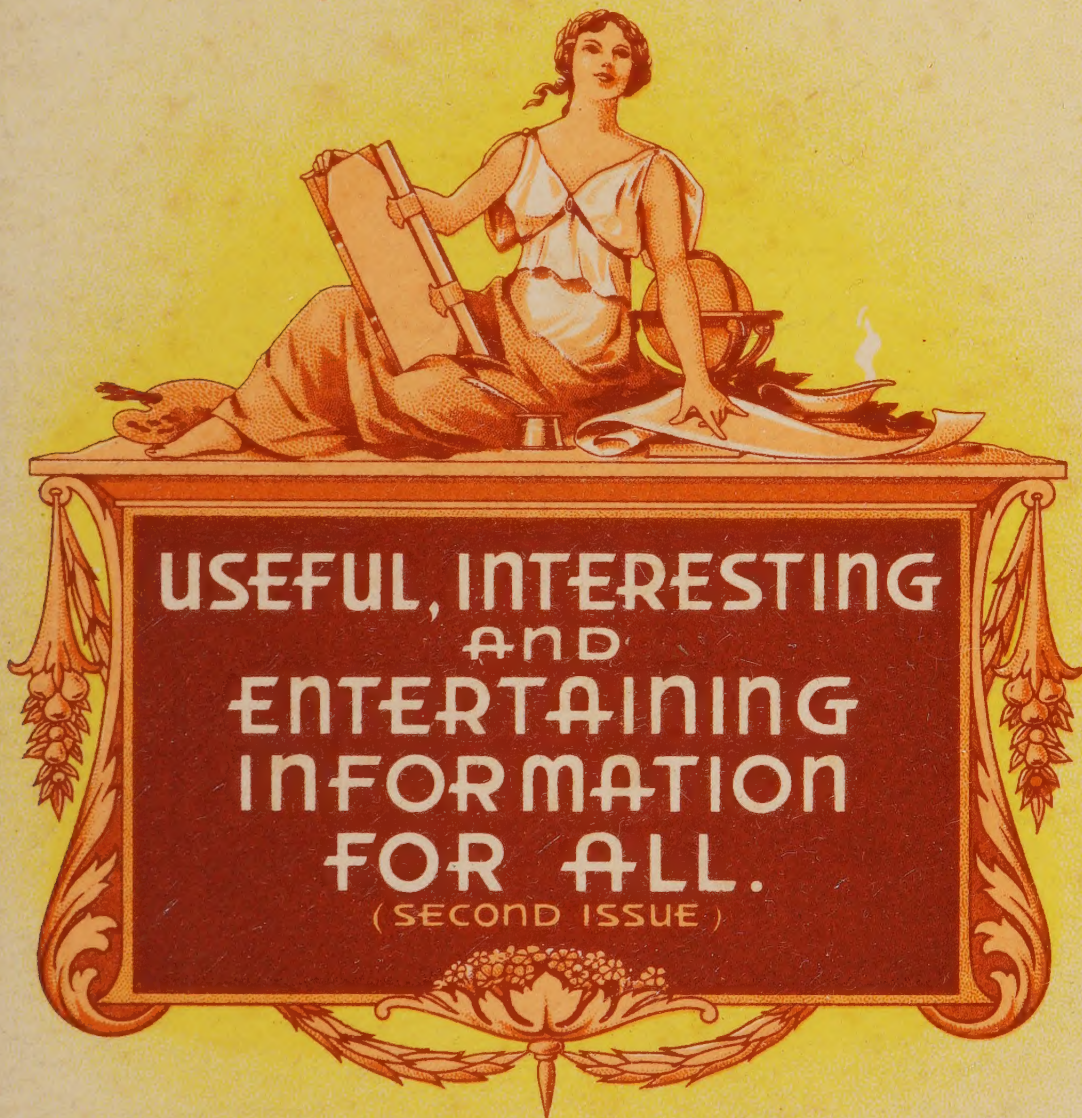




THE CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

Fruit Growers & Preservers.



USEFUL, INTERESTING
AND
ENTERTAINING
INFORMATION
FOR ALL.

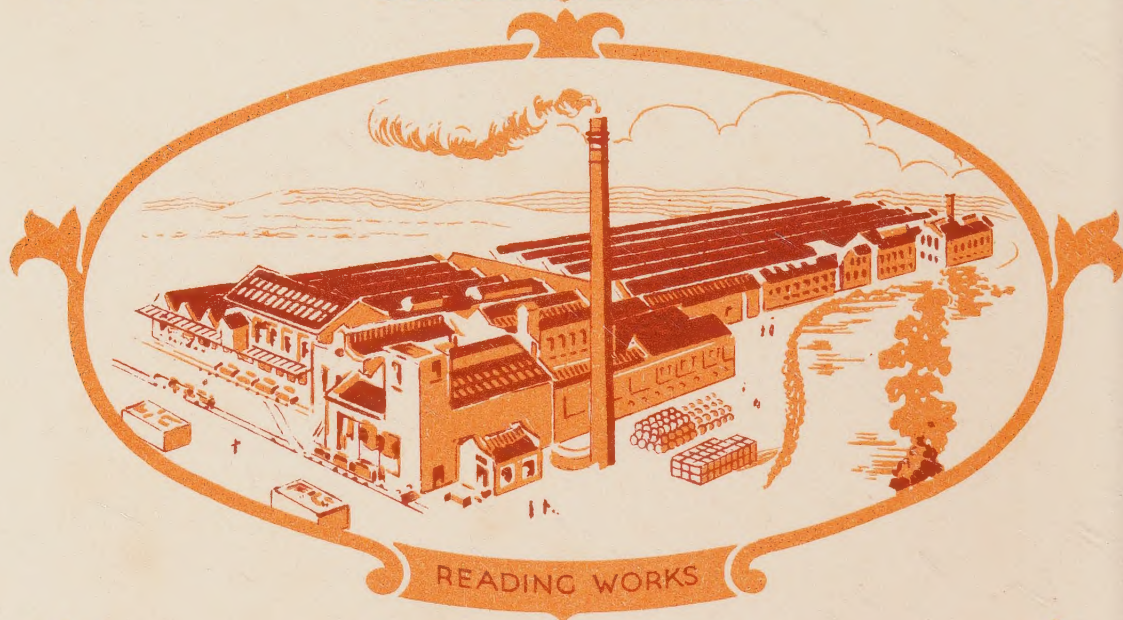
(SECOND ISSUE)

PRESERVE, CANNING, SAUCE & PICKLE WORKS.

*Middleton Junction,
Reading and Acton.*



MIDDLETON WORKS



READING WORKS



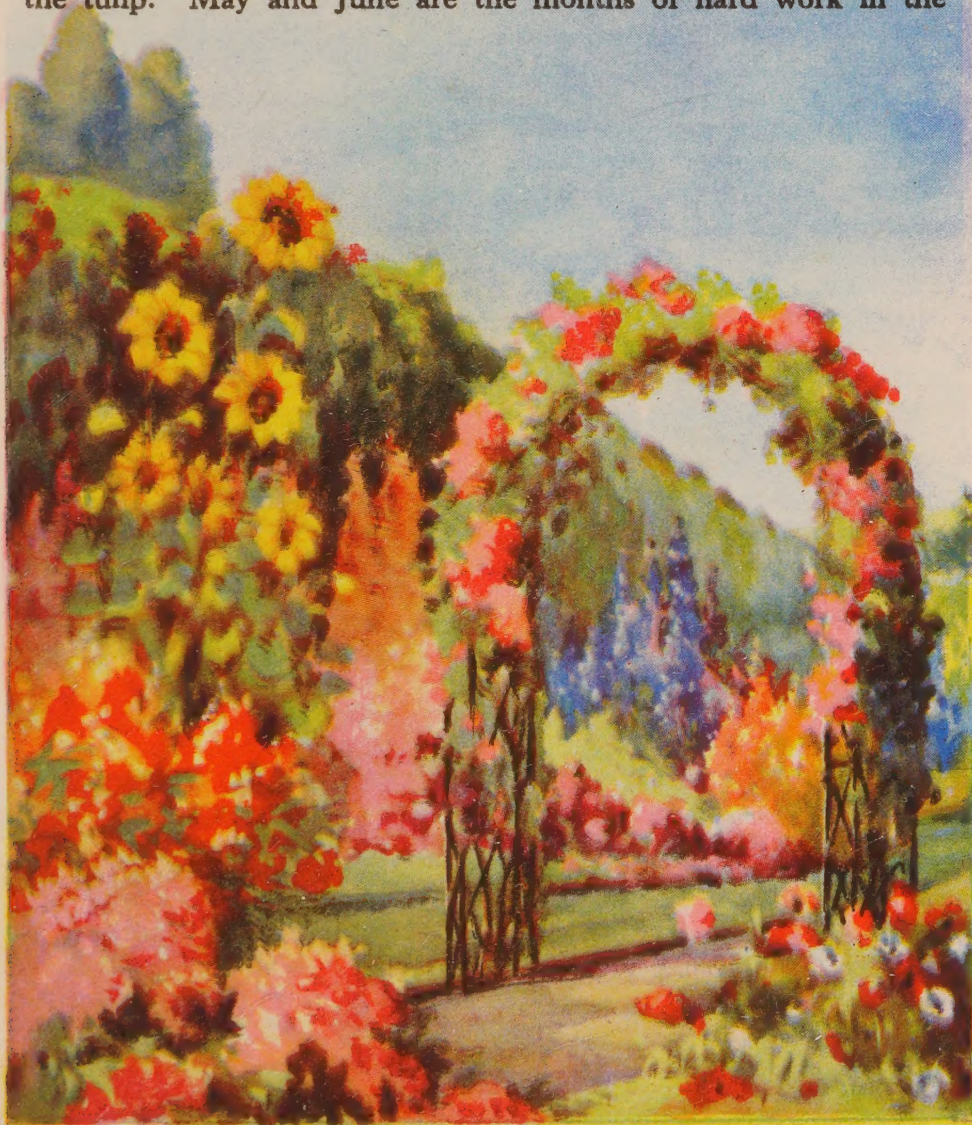
ACTON WORKS

FLOWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN.

IN spite of all the books that have been written on gardening, everyone has his own idea as to how a garden should be run and what should be grown in it. It depends entirely on individual taste, environment, climate, the size of one's purse, and heaps of other things.

A word of advice: Choose your plants so that there are flowers in bloom during almost every month of the year.

From the time the snowdrop and crocus appear, and the hyacinth, daffodil, and narcissi have had their turn, the polyanthus (primrose, &c.) family should be showing, followed by the tulip. May and June are the months of hard work in the



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FLOWERS FOR YOUR GARDEN—*continued.*

garden if you are to have a show of loveliness in the summer and autumn months. If there is plenty of room flowering shrubs should find a place, such as the rhododendron, honeysuckle, the azalea and heath, mock-orange, &c.

A rock garden is a matter for individual taste, but, if filled with perennials and properly established, it calls for little treatment, and is well worth the trouble. There are the saxifrages, creeping jenny, aubretias, dwarf-trailing campanulas, arabis, rockcress, the thrifts, alpine wallflowers, rock roses, cyclamens, smaller veronicas, alpine primulas, dwarf alpine phloxes, dwarf wood sorrel, rock geraniums or crane's bill, dwarf irises, &c.

There are the roses for the ordinary garden, which should, of course, be planted in the late autumn. Any rose catalogue will give you plenty of choice of standards, climbers, &c., in every shade or colour.

For the amateur gardener who has not the time, room, or convenience for the propagation of seedlings, ready-grown plants are easily obtained from market gardeners or gardening supply shops. They should, however, be ordered or reserved well in advance, as the supply usually dries up by the time one decides to buy. Gladioli should be planted in March, or a little later according to the district, each corm being inserted firmly in sand or dry ashes. They like a sunny position, but protected from the winds. They should be lifted in the autumn. Dahlias should have a place in every garden. There are many kinds, and brave shows can be made.

In the lists of perennials should be included the carnation. It is obtainable in almost every self colour and shade, clove-scented and without scent, flaked and striped, large and small bloomed, tall and short varieties. Then there are the columbines, delphiniums, lunins, montbretias, phloxes, pyrethrums—double and single, monkshood, monkey musk, and poppies. Amongst the annuals and half-hardy annuals are antirrhinums, asters, calceolarias, calendula, campanula, candytuft, clarkia, coreopsis, cornflower, forget-me-not, godetia, lobelia, love-in-the-mist, mignonette, nemesias, scabious, schizanthus, stocks, sweet pea, veronicas, &c. The biennials include such plants as sweet william, stocks, canterbury bell, foxglove, French honeysuckle, and honesty.

Then there are the chrysanthemums, of which there are almost endless varieties.

No English garden is complete without lilies. Careful preparation of the soil is necessary for effective growth. Light or medium soils require well digging, with the addition of well-rotted manure. Heavy soil is not suitable. The lovely candidum and turk's cap, orange, tiger, regale, &c., should all be tried.

Care, time, and thought—with suitable weather—are all that are required to make a garden a thing of beauty.

THOSE BROADCASTING STATIONS.

LONG AND MEDIUM WAVE.

An alphabetical list of Countries and their Stations,
together with Wavelengths.

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Wave-lengths.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Wave-lengths.</i>
AFRICA—		ESTONIA—	
Algiers	318·8	Tallinn.....	410·4
AUSTRIA—		Tartu.....	580·0
Salzburg.....	222·6	FINLAND—	
Klagenfurt.....	231·8	Pietarsaari.....	200·0
Dornbirn	231·8	Turku.....	209·9
Linz	231·8	Tampere.....	211·3
Vorarlberg	231·8	Helsinki.....	335·2
Graz	338·6	Sortavala.....	400·5
Vienna.....	506·8	Pori.....	400·5
Innsbruck	578·0	Viipuri.....	569·3
Vienna (Experimental)	1250·0	Oulu.....	696·0
BELGIUM—		Lahti	1807·0
Liege (Experimental)..	200·0	FRANCE—	
Seraing.....	200·0	Nimes.....	201·1
Wallonia.....	200·0	Radio-Normandie.....	206·0
Radio-Cointe.....	200·0	Beziers.....	209·9
Verviers.....	200·0	Radio LL (Paris).....	210·7
Binche.....	201·1	Radio-Lyons.....	215·4
Chatelineau.....	201·1	I'île de France.....	222·6
Wallonia.....	201·1	Bordeaux-Sud-Ouest..	222·6
Antwerp.....	204·8	Montpellier.....	224·0
Courtrai.....	204·8	Juan-les-Pins.....	240·2
Brussels II.....	321·9	Lille.....	247·3
Brussels I.....	483·9	Bordeaux Lafayette....	278·6
BULGARIA—		Rennes-Bretagne	288·5
Sofia	352·9	Agen.....	309·9
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA—		Poste Parisien.....	312·8
Prague II.....	249·2	Limoges.....	328·6
Kosice.....	259·1	Toulouse.....	328·6
Moravska-Ostrava.....	269·5	Strasbourg.....	349·2
Bratislava.....	298·8	Toulouse.....	386·6
Brno	325·4	Marseilles	400·5
Prague I.....	470·2	Paris	431·7
DANZIG—		Lyons.....	463·0
Danzig.....	230·2	Grenoble.....	514·6
DENMARK—		Eiffel Tower (Paris)....	1395·0
Copenhagen.....	255·1	Radio-Paris.....	1648·0
Kalundborg.....	1261·0	GERMANY—	
EGYPT—		Königsberg.....	222·6
Alexandria II.....	209·9	Magdeburg.....	225·6
Cairo II.....	222·6	Flensburg	225·6
Alexandria.....	267·4	Hanover.....	225·6
Cairo	483·9		

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

THOSE BROADCASTING STATIONS—*continued.*

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Wave-lengths.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Wave-lengths.</i>
GERMANY—<i>continued.</i>		ICELAND—	
Bremen	225.6	Reykjavik.....	1442.0
Stettin.....	225.6	IRELAND, N.—	
Dresden.....	233.5	Belfast	307.1
Augsburg.....	236.8	IRELAND, I.F.S.—	
Nürnberg.....	236.8	Dublin	222.6
Gleiwitz.....	243.7	Cork	241.9
Freiburg-im-Breisgau..	251.0	Athlone	531.0
Trier	251.0	ITALY—	
Kaiserslautern.....	251.0	Turin II.....	221.1
Cassel.....	251.0	Milan II.....	222.6
Frankfurt.....	251.0	Rome III.....	238.5
Heilsberg.....	291.0	Trieste	245.5
Breslau.....	315.8	Turin.....	263.2
Hamburg.....	331.9	Naples.....	271.7
Berlin.....	356.7	Bari.....	283.3
Leipzig.....	382.2	Genoa.....	304.3
Munich	405.4	Milan I.....	368.6
Cologne.....	455.9	Rome.....	420.8
Stuttgart.....	522.6	Florence.....	491.8
Deutschlandsender....	1571.0	Palermo.....	531.0
GREAT BRITAIN—		Bolzano	559.7
Plymouth.....	203.5	LATVIA—	
Bournemouth.....	203.5	Liepaja	173.0
Aberdeen	233.5	Kuldiga	238.5
London National.....	261.1	Madona.....	271.7
North National.....	261.1	Riga.....	514.6
West National.....	261.1	LITHUANIA—	
Newcastle	267.4	Kaunas.....	1935.0
Scottish National.....	285.7	LUXEMBOURG—	
Midland Regional.....	296.2	Luxembourg.....	1304.0
London Regional.....	342.1	MOROCCO—	
West Regional.....	373.1	Rabat.....	499.2
Scottish Regional.....	391.1	NORWAY—	
North Regional.....	449.1	Notodden.....	221.1
Droitwich	1500.0	Rjukan	222.6
HOLLAND—		Stavanger.....	235.1
Hilversum.....	301.5	Christiansand.....	235.1
Kootwijk.....	1875.0	Tromsö	249.2
Huizen	1875.0	Bodö.....	352.9
HUNGARY—		Porsgrund.....	352.9
Pecs.....	204.8	Bergen.....	352.9
Miskolc	208.6	Aalesund.....	352.9
Magyarovar	227.1	Fredrikstad.....	386.6
Nyiregyhaza	267.4	Trondelag	476.9
Budapest.....	549.5		
Budapest II.	834.5		

C.W.S. Olive Oil—purest and best

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LTD.

THOSE BROADCASTING STATIONS—*continued.*

<i>Station.</i>	<i>Wave-lengths.</i>	<i>Station.</i>	<i>Wave-lengths.</i>
NORWAY— <i>continued</i>		RUSSIA— <i>continued</i>	
Hamar.....	578.0	Kharkov.....	1293.0
Finnmark.....	845.0	Novosibirsk.....	1379.0
Oslo.....	1154.0	Irkoutsk.....	1500.0
POLAND—		Moscow I.....	1724.0
Warsaw II.....	216.8	SPAIN—	
Lódz.....	224.0	Spanish Common Wave	207.3
Cracow.....	293.5	San Sebastian.....	238.5
Torun.....	304.3	Madrid, EAJ 7.....	274.0
Poznań.....	345.6	Oviedo.....	293.5
Lwów.....	377.4	Barcelona, EAJ15.....	293.5
Katowice.....	395.8	Valencia.....	352.9
Wilno.....	559.7	Barcelona, EAJ1.....	382.2
Warsaw.....	1339.0	Seville.....	410.4
PORTUGAL—		Madrid (Radio España)	410.4
Portuguese (Common		Lisbon.....	476.9
Wave).....	212.6	SWEDEN—	
Parede.....	291.0	Karlskrona.....	196.0
Portugal.....	476.9	Swedish Common Wave	214.0
ROMANIA—		Trollhättan.....	228.7
Bucharest.....	364.5	Karlstad.....	228.7
Brasov.....	1875.0	Malmö.....	228.7
RUSSIA—		Norrköping.....	228.7
Kharkov II.....	253.2	Swedish Relay Stations	241.9
Vinnitsa.....	274.0	Hörby.....	265.3
Tiraspol.....	280.9	Falun.....	276.2
Leningrad II.....	288.5	Göteborg.....	318.8
Tchernigov.....	296.2	Stockholm.....	426.1
Ukhta.....	309.9	Sundsvall.....	499.2
Odessa.....	309.9	Östersund.....	726.0
Dniepropetrovsk.....	328.6	Boden.....	765.0
Simferopol.....	349.2	Motala.....	1389.0
Moscow IV.....	360.6	SWITZERLAND—	
Stalino.....	386.6	Basle.....	218.2
Kiev.....	415.5	Berne.....	218.2
Petrozavodsk.....	463.0	Monte Ceneri.....	257.1
Ufa.....	688.0	Sottens.....	443.1
Voroneje.....	726.0	Beromünster.....	539.6
Moscow III.....	748.0	Geneva.....	748.0
Sverdlovsk.....	800.0	TURKEY—	
Rostov-on-Don.....	845.0	Ankara.....	1304.0
Tiflis.....	1071.4	Istanbul.....	1600.0
Moscow II.....	1107.0	YUGO-SLAVIA—	
Minsk.....	1144.2	Zagreb.....	276.2
Tashkent.....	1170.0	Belgrade.....	437.3
Leningrad.....	1224.0	Ljubljana.....	569.3

C.W.S. Strawberry Jam cannot be beaten



1



2



3



4



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8



7



10



9

1. Tea.
2. Comfrey.
3. Mint.
4. Horehound.
5. Marjoram.

6. Tansy.
7. Meadowsweet.
8. Raspberry.
9. Thyme.
10. Coffee.

NATURE'S PHARMACY.

NATURE'S garden has been our doctor for thousands of years. The value of herbs needs no emphasis; they form the basis of many known medicinal remedies. What would the civilised nations, especially those of the British Isles, do without their tea and coffee? A vendor of coffee in 1657 and another of tea in 1660 advertised their brews to be cures for almost all ailments. In the case of coffee, it was stated to be "a very wholesome and Physical drink . . . helping the digestion . . . good against Eye-Sores, Coughs or Colds, Rheums, Consumptions, Headache, Dropsie, Gout, Scurvy, King's Evil," and so on. In the case of tea, the drink was declared to be "most wholesome, preserving in perfect health until extreme old age . . . helps the headache, giddiness and heaviness, removes difficulty of breathing, clears the sight . . . strengthens the stomach and liver," &c. Herbs include seeds, roots, leaves, barks, &c., which are either infused or boiled, the resulting liquid being drunk; or they are made into ointments, pills, and compounds.

It is pretty certain that Hippocrates and the Esculapians, the founders of medical science, were herbalists, and that their remedies are still being used.

One of the finest testimonials for treatment by means of herbs is the recent discovery of a cure for leprosy, of an oil extracted from the North Indian plant, *Hydnocarpus Oderatus*, which has been definitely proved is a satisfactory treatment for that dreadful disease.

It is only with a traditional value that the use of herbs has been passed down to us. There is no doubt, however, that science has given them a proved place in our modern medicinal practice.

Every cottage garden at one time had a portion set apart for the cultivation of herbs for the cures of family ailments and for use in flavouring in cooking. There was comfrey for coughs, colds, lung and chest troubles; for aches, pains, bruises, and for obstinate ulcers. Horehound: a tonic, also useful for coughs and colds, and for the making of ale. Yarrow for use

NATURE'S PHARMACY—*continued.*

in connection with fevers, promoting perspiration, &c. Thyme: a flavouring, a tonic, and an antiseptic. Wintergreen for rheumatism. Spearmint for flatulency. Rosemary for stimulating the hair and as a tonic. Meadowsweet for kidney trouble and dropsy and for diarrhœa in children. Raspberry as a gargle for sore throats and for bathing ulcers. Tansy for hysteria, kidney weakness, and for worms in children. The bark of the slippery elm for healing wounds and for inflammation of the stomach. Camomile flowers as a cure for debility and a digestive tonic. Elder flowers for urinary troubles, rheumatism, &c. Burdock root for scurvy and kidney complaints. Celery seed for rheumatism, kidney diseases, and as a tonic. Is it any wonder that our forbears believed in the curative value of herbs? Of course, even to-day every good housewife keeps in her kitchen sage, thyme, marjoram, mint, parsley, and mixed herbs.

In these busy, hurrying days it has been left to the professional herbalist to carry on the work.

OUR SONGBIRDS.

TO "sing like a bird" is a common enough statement, and, in point of fact, is a great compliment to our feathered friends when made by humans who are able to take advantage of voice training. But how many people know how a bird *does* sing? The air from the lungs of the bird causes a tiny elastic membrane to vibrate, just like the air blown into a musical pipe is vibrated by the reed. To play more than one note man has to operate valves or holes in his pipe, but a bird simply alters his note by lengthening or shortening, squeezing or loosening the tube of his throat, and thus produces endless notes to make his song.

There is no doubt at all that the most musical of all songbirds is the nightingale, although he is only heard for about two months in the year, and only from about April. Very few people north of Yorkshire have ever heard it, for it seems to like the warmer counties. It is when the female bird arrives in England, usually about ten weeks after the male, that his singing starts, and he keeps it up all through his engagement to her, and until

C.W.S. T.T. Sauce makes a good meal better

OUR SONGBIRDS.



1. Skylark.
2. Nightingale.
3. Blackcap.

4. Bullfinch.
5. Blackbird.
6. Goldfinch.

7. Robin.
8. Thrush.
9. Linnet.

OUR SONGBIRDS—*continued.*

the eggs are laid and hatched; then his song ceases, and he can only croak. In any case he has no time for singing, being too busy hunting for worms and slugs and tit-bits for his family. While he is singing, however, and he seems to sing as though carried away with the wonderful notes, it is worth while going miles to hear him. No song is so wonderful.

The blackcap warbler, who comes to see us in April, is also a great singer, and is a relation of the nightingale. He has a greyish body, with a black head. He sings beautifully, and sometimes imitates other birds. He generally leaves this country for warmer climes in September.

A handsome-looking songster is the chaffinch. He has a fine colour, and a crest which he can raise or lower at will. In confinement he will sing beautifully, especially when he gets used to the owner and the cage.

A little thing greyish in colour, tinged with brown on the back and white underneath, is the whitethroat. He is a fine singer, and is also related to the nightingale. His body is only about three inches long.

The best friend of man, and one which will fight any other bird which attempts to approach man, as he claims him as his own special property, is the robin—robin-redbreast. Everyone knows him, with his cheeky head cocked on one side. When birds moult after rearing the little ones they do not sing, but the robin is the first to begin again. He starts in August or September, and sings away all through the winter, but is at his best in February.

Then there is the wheatear, having light to dark grey head and neck feathers, brownish grey on the wings, with wing feathers grey-edged with yellow.

There is the corn-bunting, living in the cultivated fields in summer, and the snow-bunting, which visits us in winter. The yellow-hammer and the reed-bunting. The bullfinches, the bramble-finches, the goldfinches, the greenfinches, the thrushes, the linnets, the blackbirds, the wrens, stonechats, sedge-warblers, reed-warblers, skylarks, woodlarks, titlarks, and the canary. The latter has the most beautiful song of any ordinary cage bird, and sometimes seems to sing quite equal to the nightingale.

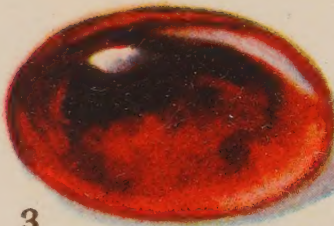
PRECIOUS STONES.



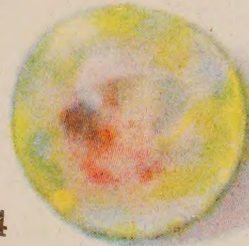
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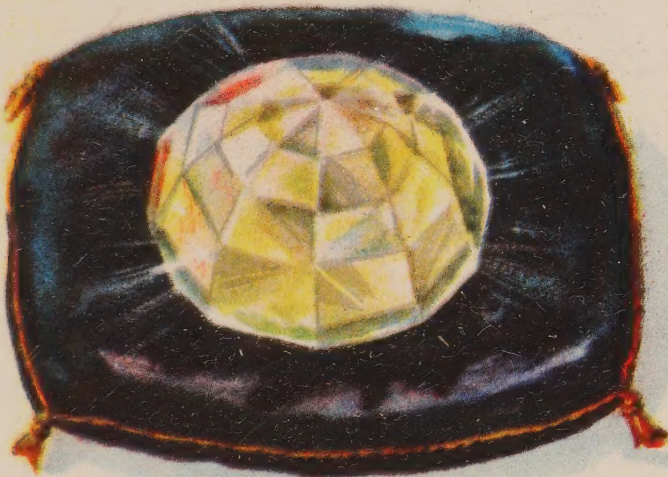
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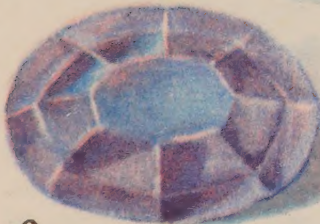
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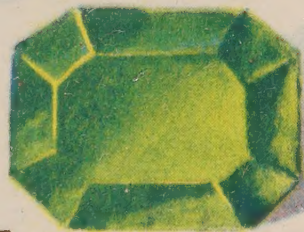
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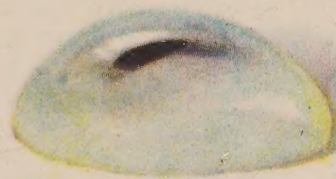
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8



9

1. Topaz.
2. Ruby.
3. Garnet.

4. Opal.
5. Diamond.
6. Amethyst.

7. Emerald.
8. Sapphire.
9. Moonstone.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.



THE LAND AND SEA.

THE superficial area of the earth has been estimated at about 197 million square miles. Of this, about three-tenths, or 55,500,000 square miles, is land, and seven-tenths, or 141,050,000 square miles, is water.

Of the land, Europe takes up about one-fourteenth, whilst Asia covers nearly one-third. Africa is about three times the area of Europe; and North America, if one includes Mexico, is about twice the size of Europe. The area of the West Indies is a little more than half the size of the United Kingdom, whilst South America is a little more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Europe.

The Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic, Central American, and Mediterranean Oceans cover all except about $5\frac{1}{2}$ million of the 141,050,000 square miles of the water of the globe.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH—*continued.*



ROTATION OF THE EARTH.

The earth rotates on its axis (q.v.) once in every 24 hours; the speed of rotation is greatest at the Equator, and the speed drops to zero at the Poles. The result of rotation is day and night. The side of the earth facing the sun has daylight, and the other side has night. The earth turns from west to east, making it appear as though the sun, moon, and stars were moving in the opposite direction. This west-to-east movement makes the time of noon travel continually westward, making places east of Greenwich fast on Greenwich and the places to the west slow on Greenwich.

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH—*continued.*

AXIS OF THE EARTH.

This is the hypothetical line about which the earth revolves. This line joins up the North and the South Poles. The length of the axis is 7,900 miles. It leans away from the upright at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. The rotation of the earth keeps the axis always pointing in the same direction.

THE ARCTIC AND THE ANTARCTIC CIRCLES.

These are imaginary circles on the earth at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the North and the South Poles. Conditions are similar in both circles: perpetual day during midsummer and perpetual night during mid-winter. Most of the Arctic Circle passes overland, but the Antarctic Circle is almost entirely over water. In the Arctic Circle they have a remarkable occurrence: the "midnight sun"; that is, the sun at certain times shows at midnight. Perpetual night at the North Pole extends to as long as six months.

THE EQUATOR.

We are always taught that the Equator is an imaginary line drawn round the circumference of the earth, midway between the North and the South Poles. This line measures 24,902 miles. Here day and night are equal throughout the year, and there is very little variation in temperature during the year. It is always summer, with the temperature at about 80 degrees Fahrenheit. There is very little twilight, day and night being practically one.

THE TROPICS.

The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north and south of the Equator respectively. "Tropic" means the turning-point, and so the sun appears to move north to the Tropic of Cancer, and then south to the Tropic of Capricorn during their respective summers. There is very little difference in time between day and night in the Tropics. The longest day is $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours and the shortest day $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

POULTRY HINTS.

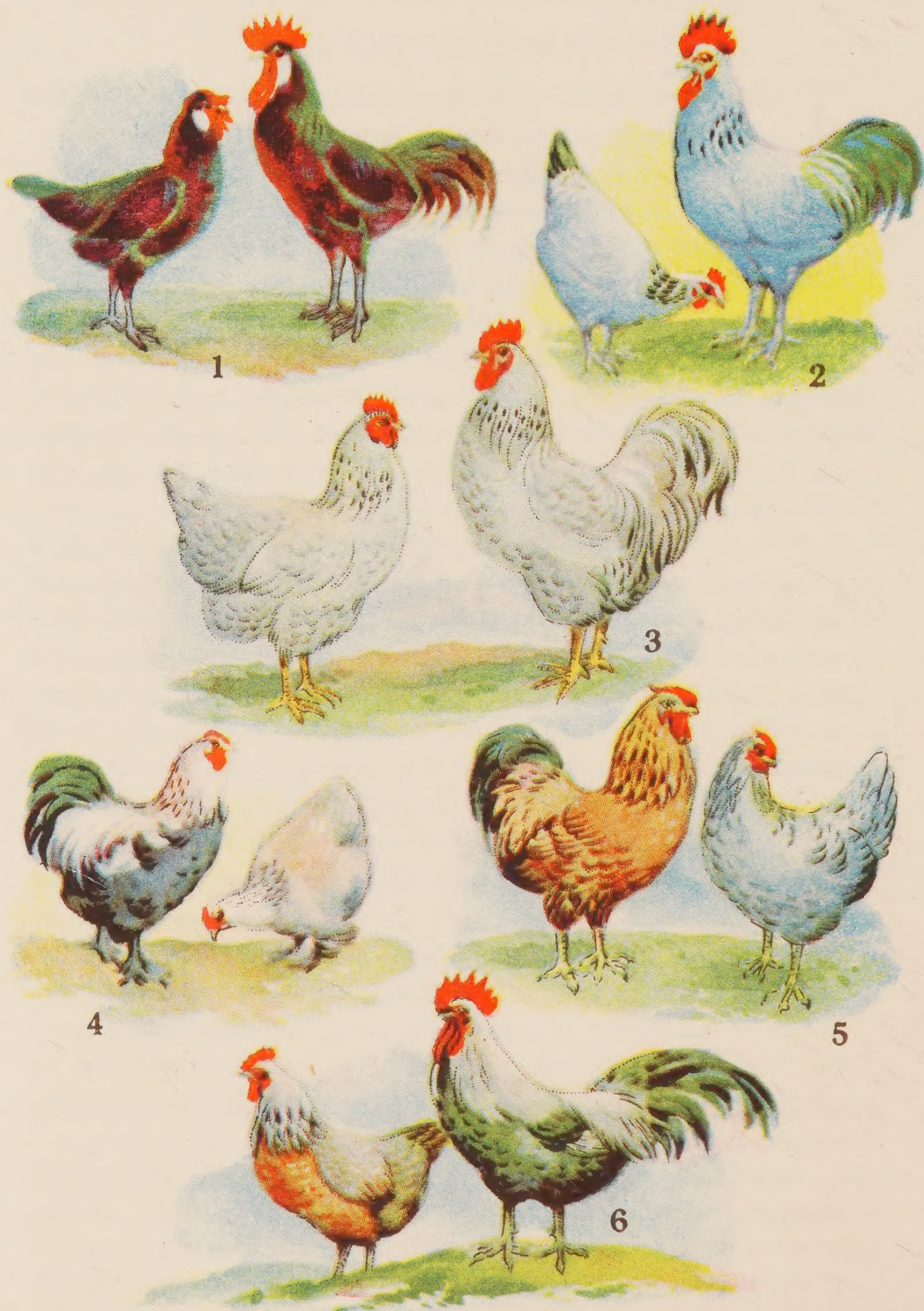
THESE two pages on poultry hints are not written for the expert. In fact, the expert is generally annoyed when anyone tries to teach him his business; he knows better than anyone else. They are intended to be just simple hints that the small breeder or the beginner may be glad to read. Husbandry colleges, poultry farmers, &c., have made a very long and careful study of egg production, and there are plenty of books to be bought which go into the matter of feeding scientifically and in detail. Fowls, when left alone in the fields, will eat almost anything that comes their way, like seed, flies, beetles, worms, grubs, &c. For fowls with a free run two meals a day are quite sufficient.

The morning meal before they set off to roam should be a warm mash made of middlings, bran, and ground oats in equal quantities, with one-tenth meat one morning, and the next fish instead of meat. Where they are kept in a confined run this meal should be a warm mash of scraps, middlings, and bran. Green food should be given every day to those confined to home runs. The evening meal should consist of good, sound grain, as much as they can eat without leaving anything over. Indian corn should be given sparingly unless the fowls have a free run, as it is too heating. They want more grain when in the middle of egg production than at other times. Hang some lettuce or cabbage leaves up in a bag to give the confined birds exercise.

The experts always say give them plenty of green food if you would be successful in poultry-keeping. Growing greenery is the best, lawn grass cut short is good, but it should not be left lying about to rot; anything in the green line like cabbage, lettuce, dandelions, &c., cut up, will do.

Grit is, of course, most necessary, for without it they cannot digest their food. Flints broken up small, having sharp angular points, cannot be equalled. In cold or wet weather a teaspoonful of tincture of steel in their drinking water does a great amount of good, acting as a tonic. Crushed oyster shell is a ready means of providing lime, which is very essential.

POULTRY.



1. Black Minorcas.
2. Light Sussex.

3. Plymouth Rocks.
4. Brahmas.

5. Wyandottes.
6. Dorkings.

POULTRY HINTS—*continued.*

Cleanliness is the be-all and end-all of poultry breeding if success is to be obtained. The houses must always be kept sweet and clean, dry, and free from dirt and refuse; eating and drinking pans spick and span, and the houses themselves white-washed regularly. They must have a dust bath, without which they cannot keep clean. Make a good basin-like hole with plenty of fine clean, dry dust and fine ashes, where they can get the sun, but away from the rain. It is a good plan to mix some black sulphur with the dust. Every now and then clear the lot away and renew.

Poultry seem to suffer from diseases very similar to those of the human race, and require quite as much attention. To mention one or two:—

Cramp : Rheumatism.—Due to damp houses or wet ground. Place in a warm, dry house, with a wooden floor, covered with straw or moss. Rub the legs with some suitable embrocation, or dip in mustard and water, and dry well. Repeat.

Catarrh : Roup.—A common cold develops into catarrh if not attended to. Remove to some sheltered spot, give warm food and two or three drops of tincture of aconite. If catarrh is allowed to develop it soon becomes roup, which is very highly contagious. If a bird has eye and nostril running, separate it immediately from the rest and disinfect everything it has been near. If the roup begins to rattle in the throat before it is discovered the chance of recovery is small. Force down its throat two or three times a day meal pellets with pepper in them and give a little aconite; give an aperient and camphor in the drinking water. Continue treatment; only a good bird can recover.

Fits : Apoplexy : Giddiness.—Generally due to excitement or overfeeding. Try dripping cold water on the fowl's head or bleeding under the wing; give quietness and small diet for a little while; give a salts and jalap aperient.

Crop.—This is usually due to overdrinking. Isolate; give sparingly of soft food with a stimulant spice in it; very little water after meals, containing nitric acid in weak solution.

Indigestion.—Owing to the gizzard not working properly and not sufficient grit. Feed moderately on soft food with a little meat; give a rhubarb pill occasionally.



C.W.S. Productions from



Middleton, Reading, and Acton.



ENGLISH LADIES FASHION



1. 10th Century.
2. 11th Century.

3. 12th Century.
4. 13th Century.

5. 14th Century.
6. 15th Century.



ONS OF 1000 YEARS.



7. 16th Century.
8. 17th Century.

9. 18th Century.
10. 19th Century.

11. 20th Century.
12. To-day.





Middleton, Reading, and Acton.

FAMOUS JEWELS.

THERE is always something romantic and, perhaps, one might almost say, something terrible about jewels. They have, perhaps, caused more trouble in the world than any other precious thing. One gazes open-mouthed at the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London, or in Holyrood Castle; they are an awe-inspiring sight. The King of England has three crowns, all ablaze with jewels: (1) King Edward the Confessor's crown; (2) the imperial State crown; (3) the imperial crown of India. The imperial State crown contains rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and diamonds, irrespective of the larger stones, to the number of 3,091. One of the largest stones is the Black Prince's ruby—as large as a small hen's egg. This is the most valuable and beautiful crown in the world. The State crown of Queen Mary contains the most renowned diamond in the world—the “Koh-i-Noor.” It had a tragic history of many centuries, being finally presented to Queen Victoria.

The largest diamond ever found is the “Cullinan Diamond,” and is valued at fifteen million pounds sterling. It was presented to King George V., in commemoration of the granting of self-government to the Transvaal in 1907. Then there was the “Excelsior Diamond,” found in South Africa, and was then valued at £1,000,000. The “Great Mogul,” which, in size and shape, resembled half an ordinary hen's egg. This was stolen at the sacking of Delhi in 1739, and was broken up and disappeared. The “Orloff,” originally weighing 900 carats (uncut), was stolen from an Indian idol's eye, sold to Catherine of Russia, and finally adorned the Czar's sceptre. Pearls and rubies also have their history. Britain was once renowned for its pearl fisheries. The Shah of Persia gave £180,000 for a pearl, whilst Cleopatra is stated to have given as much as £80,000 for another. The largest pearl ever found was the “Beresford-Hope Pearl,” which weighed over six times as much as the oyster that produced it.

FAMOUS

JEWELS.



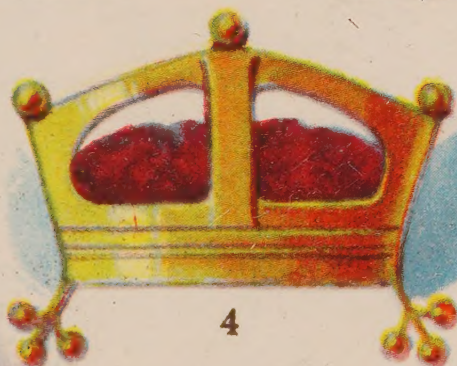
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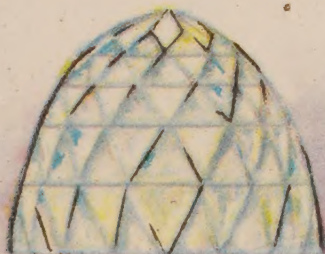
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1. Imperial State Crown.
2. Queen Mary's State Crown.
3. Imperial Crown of India.

4. Edward the Confessor's Crown.
5. Excelsior Diamond.
6. Great Mogul Diamond.
7. Cullinan Diamond.

EIGHT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

ABOUT 75 in all. The Great Pyramid of Khufu, or Cheops, is 451 feet high, originally 481 feet; contains 88 million cubit feet of masonry; 2,300,000 blocks of stone; each stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons; covers 12 acres; took 100,000 slaves 20 years to build; is about 6,600 years old.

THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.

Built by Nebuchadnezzar 600 years B.C. for his Queen; rose 300 feet high; on arches 75 feet high; occupied four acres of ground; covered with groves of trees; had arbours and banqueting halls; a reservoir on top fed by a screw from the Euphrates.

THE STATUE OF JUPITER, OR ZEUS.

Sculptured by Pheidias, greatest of Greek sculptors, born in Athens 490 B.C.; made for temple at Olympia; body of god of ivory, robe of gold; god seated on a throne.

THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.

Covered 80,000 square feet of ground; each side had 20 columns, back and front eight; each column over 60 feet high and six feet thick; temple 160 feet wide, length $342\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Diana daughter of Zeus.

THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.

Built in the City of Halicarnassus in the fourth century by the widowed Queen Artemisia; stood 140 feet high, 111 feet in circumference; surmounted by chariot containing gigantic figures of King and Queen; surrounded by ionic columns and a beautiful statuary of men and animals.

THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

Wonderful bronze statue of Helios, sun-god; took 12 years to complete; stood 112 feet high; cost about £244,000; set up in 260 B.C. at Rhodes harbour mouth; 60 years later overthrown by earthquake; sculptor, Chares of Lindus.

THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.

Lighthouse built at eastern end of Isle of Pharos at entrance to harbour, by Ptolemy I., in the third century B.C., of white stone; said to be 400 feet high, with several storeys; upper windows facing sea, in which torches and fires were kept burning at night; remained 1,500 years; destroyed by earthquake.

THE OIL PIPE LINE FROM IRAQ TO MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

This took nearly three years to build; crosses six countries, mountains, and desert; cost £10,000,000; 1,500 miles long; 125,000 tons of pipe; annual flow of oil, 4,000,000 tons; transport travelled 18,000,000 miles in desert; planes made 2,971 flights, carried 6,993 passengers, covering 309,000 miles; 13,000 Arabs employed; started in 1932; engineer, Sir John Cadman, G.M.C.G., D.Sc. (British).

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.



1. The Pyramids.
2. Colossus of Rhodes.
3. Pharos of Alexandria.

4. Statue of Jupiter
at Olympia.
5. Mausoleum at
Halicarnassus.

6. Hanging Gardens of
Babylon.
7. Temple of Diana at
Ephesus.

CARE OF YOUR PETS.

CANARIES.

DON'T hang them high up in a room, as the air is not so pure; keep very clean; strew cage every morning with clean sand or fine gravel; fresh water every day for drinking and bathing; during moulting put small quantity of iron in water for drinking; give principally canary seed, with a little rape seed, twice a week, or half a teaspoonful of egg food can be added; chickweed in spring, lettuce in summer, endive in autumn, sweet apple or boiled carrot in winter.

PARROTS.

Can be fed upon soaked bread, biscuit, sunflower, hemp, canary seed, or mashed potatoes and sunflower; they are fond of nuts; keep very clean, and allow a bath often; if sickly, keep warm, change food for a time, give lukewarm water for bath; never give meat. Can be taught to talk by covering cage in evening, and saying slowly and distinctly the words you wish them to learn.

CATS.

Adult cats do much better without milk as a food; give them fish, meat (cooked or raw), boiled tripe, scraps, dog biscuits (scalded, and mixed with meat or fish or alone), gravy and vegetables. See that they have a dish of clean, fresh water twice a day. Keep them clean; teach them the use of the sanitary pan, which should be partly filled with finely-sifted ashes.

DOGS.

Adult dogs should only be given two meals per day: dry, hard biscuits in the morning; more substantial in the afternoon, say, houndmeal, cooked fish, no bones, biscuits (dry or with gravy), lean meat (cooked), vegetables from table, but few potatoes. Allow all cooked meals to cool, give as much as they can comfortably eat, then take it away; provide large bones after meals. All dogs require exercise, varying with breeds; groom regularly, brushing being better than combing.

CARE OF YOUR PETS.



1. Airedale.
2. Pointer.
3. Bulldog.

4. Collie.
5. Fox Terrier.

6. Kittens.
7. Persian.
8. Tortoiseshell.

CARE OF YOUR PETS—*continued.*

GUINEA PIGS.

During the summer months guinea pigs, or cavies, should be given a hutch with no bottom, but with a long-wired run, and placed on the lawn, moving them about from day to day. Fresh water should be given twice a day. If kept in hutches make good protection against rats, cats, or dogs. The treatment and feeding for rabbits is also applicable to guinea pigs.

RABBITS.

Feed at least twice a day, and a third meal for the doe and young stock does much good; food should consist of oats, wheat, pollard, barley meal, bran, hay, almost any vegetable or green food, and roots; they like dandelion, milk-thistle, &c. In the summer give them in the morning bran, a few oats, and some green food, and at night a good meal; in winter give cereals, such as wheat, oats, and bran; and roots, such as swedes and carrots. Bed them in sawdust with a covering of straw or hay; clean out twice or three times a week.

MICE.

Convenient cages can be bought very cheaply, some having glass fronts through which to watch the animals; keep the cages well coated with sawdust, mixed or sprinkled over with a sanitary powder recommended by the dealer; keep cages very clean; keep mice in couples or more together. For food give oats, canary seed, and millet seed in equal quantities—a small teaspoonful for each in a shallow pan on the floor; a small piece of bread soaked in milk can be given; they like tiny pieces of carrot, swede, apple, lettuce, or dandelion.

TORTOISES.

Land tortoises will live quite a long time if carefully looked after. Give them a sunny place in the garden against a wall, where a portion can be boarded off for them, but provide a shelter from the wind and rain; or a place in a greenhouse. It is better to keep a pair than one. In winter let them bury themselves in the garden, marking the spot, or provide a box partly filled with leaves and soil, and keep them in a warm room until spring. The food they like is grass, dandelion flowers, and buttercup flowers, lettuce, or cabbage leaves.

Have you tried C.W.S. J.P. Sauce?

CLOUDS.

ALMOST everyone would like to be a weather prophet, for, in the first place, it would be so useful to know ahead what the weather is likely to be, and, secondly, it is a very interesting study. The best media for weather study are the clouds. Take a look at the sky, and fix your eye on a very small cloud, and watch it carefully. If you find that it gradually grows smaller and disappears, then you can be pretty sure the weather is going to be fine. If, on the other hand, it grows larger, then you will be wise to take your raincoat with you if you are going out. The reason for all this is that, when rain is about, the air becomes charged with electricity, and each cloud attracts other smaller ones, until in the end it becomes so big it finally descends in rain. When, however, rain is leaving the district the clouds break up and disappear. Fleecy clouds, with bright edges but dense in the middle, portend hail, rain, or snow. Thin white trails of clouds, high up in the air, are generally a sign of wind, whilst a double current of clouds always means rain, and thunder in the summer.

Now let us see what clouds are. Clouds are the collection of water-vapour which has risen into the air, where it has condensed into liquid masses. They are to be distinguished from mist or fog by the height at which they appear in the air. In fact, fog never rises higher than three thousand five hundred feet. Clouds are masses of water particles formed about specks of dust. Where there is very little or no dust there are very few or no clouds, for clouds practically never form where the air is entirely free from dust. It is the presence of clouds that help to equalise the temperature of day and night by intercepting the heat from the sun during the day, and by checking the escape of the heat from the earth at night. Clouds, as has been stated, are made up of particles of moisture, and these particles or drops fall through the cloud, and, by the time they reach the bottom, have attached themselves to other particles, and become drops of water. When the drops of water become large, by being united to other drops, they fall on to the earth in the form of rain. If it is cold enough the water may change into solid form, then we have snow. When raindrops freeze then we have sleet or hail. Another thing, on cloudy nights there can be no frost, for, by the presence of clouds, the heat from the earth cannot escape, and, therefore, the temperature remains too high for frost to form.

CLOUDS.



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1. Cirrus.

2. Cumulus.

3. Stratus.

4. Nimbus.

CLOUDS—*continued.*

The *International Cloud Atlas* gives ten principal forms of cloud. There are:—

- A. Upper clouds—
 - 1. Cirrus.
 - 2. Cirro-stratus.
- B. Intermediate clouds—
 - 3. Cirro-cumulus.
 - 4. Alto-cumulus.
 - 5. Alto-stratus.
- C. Lower clouds—
 - 6. Strato-cumulus.
 - 7. Nimbus.
- D. Clouds of diurnal ascending currents—
 - 8. Cumulus.
 - 9. Cumulo-nimbus.
- E. High fogs—
 - 10. Stratus.

For what we might call everyday purposes, however, clouds are generally divided into four classes, which are:—

CIRRUS. These clouds are always highest in the sky. They are delicate, feathery wisps resembling curls of snow-white hair. The name "Cirrus" comes from the Latin word for "curl" or "wisp." They are often a sign of wind.

CUMULUS. These look like great heaped-up masses, like mountains or woolpacks, rising to great heights in the sky, from four to eight miles in the air. When they become very massive they often predict rain or thunderstorms. They are often seen on summer days, but frequently disappear in the evening.

STRATUS. Stratus means a "spreading-out." They are low clouds, and are very seldom found higher than seven thousand feet. They spread right across the sky. They can be distinguished from Nimbus by their lumpy or rolling appearance. They are often seen low down in the morning and evening in good weather.

NIMBUS. Raincloud. They always have a stormy appearance, and almost always are the forerunner of rain. These clouds are without any particular form, dark and shapeless, with ragged edges, and cover the sky like a ragged blanket.

BUTTERFLIES.



1. Painted Lady.
2. Large Blue.
3. Fritillary.

4. Mazarine Blue.
5. Red Admiral.
6. Gatekeeper.

7. Marbled White.
8. Clouded Yellow.
9. White Admiral.

POISONOUS PLANTS.

THE list of poisonous plants is rather a large one, and a considerable amount of literature has been written on the subject. It must not be taken for granted that every part of such a plant is poisonous; it may be solely the root, or the foliage, or even the seed. Children should be warned not to place parts of plants or flowers in their mouths. One often sees children, and even grown-ups, chewing privet leaves, but privet and box have been known to have been responsible for cases of poisoning. Such common plants as larkspur, traveller's joy, buckthorn, lupins, broom, scarlet pimpernel, daffodil, and bluebell, many of which are found in home gardens, are also in this class. There is also the common stinging nettle.

The more dangerous ones include the poppy, hemlock—the poison which killed Socrates—foxglove, corn-cobble, deadly nightshade, monkshood, bitter-sweet, hellebore, henbane, charlock, spindletree, and the thorn-apple, not uncommon in gardens and in vacant plots.

Descriptions and pictures of most of them can be found in most good encyclopædias, and everyone should learn to recognise them. School nature classes should make a speciality of instruction in the subject.

The tempting-looking berries one sees in the hedgerows should always be left strictly alone, for the deadly nightshade, bitter-sweet, or mountain ash berries may be amongst them. Toadstools, mistaken for mushrooms, are a very common cause of poisoning.

Before leaving the subject one's attention should be drawn to the legal side of the matter. For instance, if you happen to have a poisonous plant or tree, say, the yew, the branches of which have grown over into your neighbour's garden, and any animal owned by him ate of it and died, you would be liable for the loss of that animal.

Learn to know poisonous plants well, and keep them in their place.



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1. Lupins.
2. Traveller's Joy.
3. Larkspur.
4. Daffodil.

5. Broom.
6. Hellebore.

7. Foxglove.
8. Poppy.
9. Henbane.
10. Deadly Nightshade.

IF ACCIDENTS SHOULD HAPPEN.

AN Irishman, when asked what he would do in the case of a certain accident, replied: "Prevent it." That is the best advice that can be given. In a pamphlet, "Safety Pamphlet No. 14," issued by the Home Office, it is stated that, despite improvements in safeguarding of machinery, by administrative action, &c., the fact remains that, in 1930, 839 persons were killed and 143,859 injured in factories, workshops, &c., coming under the Factory Acts. In 1929 accidents cost over £9,000,000 per annum in compensation and administrative, medical, and legal expenses.

If, however, there was a safety organisation within the factory, beginning with the employer, having the interest of the foremen and that of the workers themselves, then many accidents would be avoided. Cautionary placards should be exhibited. Accident records and statistics should be kept within the factory, and from this data means can be adopted to prevent recurrences.

It is impossible within the scope of these two pages to give matter for adequate first-aid treatment. Every case requires treating on its merits. It is, of course, taken for granted that every factory or works, as required by the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, Section 29 (1), is equipped with first-aid boxes or cupboards and ambulance room.

SCRATCHES OR SLIGHT WOUNDS.—Treat every scratch or slight wound immediately. Do not attempt to wash the wound. Clean surrounding parts with soap or other suitable solvent if necessary. Apply iodine solution carefully over the broken surface once to sterilise, and allow to dry. Apply a sterilised dressing; additional packing (cotton wool) and a bandage over this dressing if necessary. Septic infection of a wound is caused by introducing germs into it. Only a sterilised dressing is free from germs. Hands should never touch the wound or the part of the dressing to be applied to the wound.

BURNS OR SCALDS.—Cover the injured part with a sterilised burn dressing. Certain preparations of tannic acid are suitable for this purpose. *Note* : Carron oil should not be used for a first-aid dressing, for carron oil is not sterile, and its use will also interfere with any subsequent treatment by the doctor or ambulance man. Do not prick a blister.

ACID OR ALKALI BURNS.—After flooding the burn with cold water sprinkle it (1) if due to acid, with powdered

IF ACCIDENTS SHOULD HAPPEN—*continued.*

bicarbonate of soda; (2) if due to alkali, with powdered boracic acid. Apply sterilised dressing. Iodine should never be used for burns or dermatitis.

FOREIGN BODY IN THE EYE.—Pull down lower or raise upper eyelid, and, if seen, remove obstacle with camel-hair brush. If brush does not dislodge foreign body, seek the services of a doctor.

The above apply equally to the home, and in addition there are the following aids. In all cases send for the doctor.

DRESS ON FIRE.—Lay patient on floor, flames uppermost. As soon as flat smother flames with rug, coat, tablecloth, blanket, &c.

CHOKING.—Open mouth, forcibly if necessary; pass forefinger to back of throat and attempt to remove obstacle or cause vomiting. If unsuccessful thump back hard between shoulders, keeping head bent forward.

SPRAINED ANKLE.—If away from house do not remove boot, but pass handkerchief, strap, &c., underneath boot, cross in front of ankle, then round and round ankle tightly. On reaching shelter remove boot and stocking, apply ice-cold dressing until pain is relieved, then hot fomentations.

POISONING: ACIDS.—Wash out mouth with lime water, wall plaster, whiting, chalk, in water, milk, or olive oil; afterwards let patient sip some. After give barley water, milk, eggs beaten up with water or milk.

ALKALIES.—Wash out mouth with lemon juice or vinegar diluted with equal quantity of water; afterwards give milk, olive, salad, linseed, or cod liver oil, or eggs beaten up in milk or water. *Note:* Don't give emetic when lips or mouth burnt with acid or alkali.

ANIMAL BITES.—Tie string, tape, or handkerchief between bite and heart tightly. Suck wound vigorously, if lips are sound, and spit out saliva. Wash in warm water to encourage bleeding. As soon as possible bite should be cauterised by doctor.

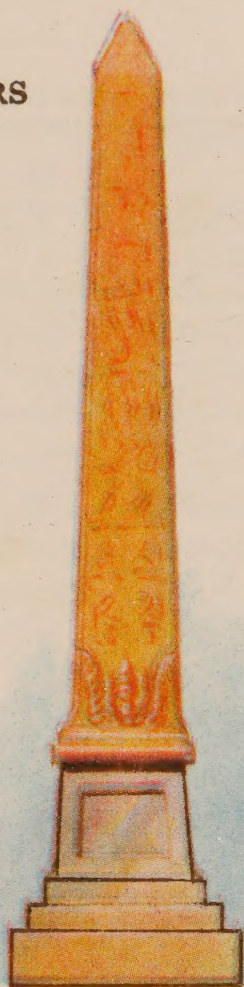
SUNSTROKE.—Remove patient to shady, cool spot; if in open, to shade; near house, carry indoors and darken room. Strip patient to waist, fan vigorously, place in draught, or open window. Keep patient lying down, with head and shoulders well raised on pillow or coat. Pour cold water, jugful after jugful, on head, neck, and body until consciousness returns. Apply ice-bag to head and spine or cold water compresses for some hours. Can have cold water to drink, but no stimulant.

TIMEKEEPERS

OF THE AGES.



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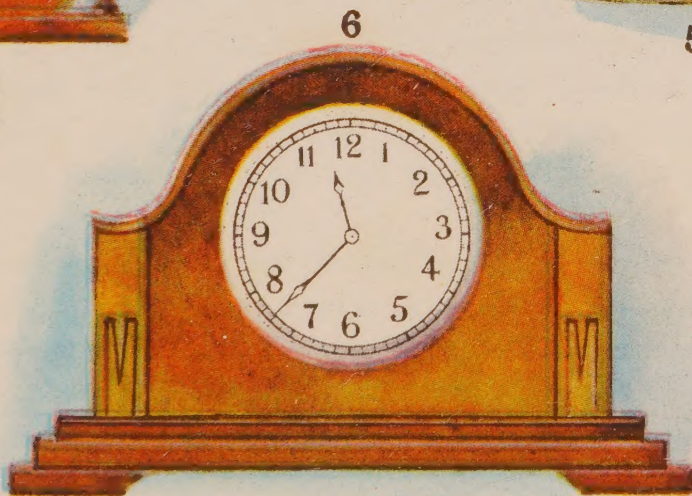
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1. Sun-dial.
2. Cleopatra's Needle.

3. Clepsydra or Water Clock.
4. Hour-glass.

5. Bell.
6. Modern Clock.

TIMEKEEPERS OF THE AGES.

THE first man to mark the time of day, by the shadow cast by tree or rock, and who later divided the day into sections, was our first clockmaker. "Cleopatra's Needle" was erected by one of the Pharaohs, sixteen hundred years before Christ, for the same purpose, but it was never an exact method.

A priest of Baal, Berossus, in Babylon about 300 B.C., invented a hollow bowl divided into sections, with a ball above to cast a sun shadow—a kind of sun-dial. The sun-dial continued to be used as a time-teller for many centuries in Greece and Rome, and is still to be found.

Before this the water-clock, or clepsydra, appeared. Water dripped out of a container, and all one knew was how long it took to empty or to reach a certain point; sometimes the water froze or the container clogged, and all sorts of things happened to stop the even flow. In any case, it did not tell the hour of the day.

No one knows the age of the hour-glass with its sand, but it was invented centuries before Christ. One is still used in the House of Commons when voting takes place. There was the marked candle, the oil container with the burning wick, the knotted wick, &c., but all only told how long they had been burning or running; none told the hour except the sun-dial, and that not accurately.

Then came the striking bell—a clock without a face—which just struck the hour, but by 1300 these striking clocks were beginning to look something like our clocks to-day—they had faces and a hand.

It rested with Galileo in 1581 to think of the pendulum, but others made use of it, and in 1656 a Dutch scientist made the most accurate pendulum clock ever seen; then the minute hand appeared, and since then clocks have altered little and been accurate enough for any ordinary use.



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